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Undo the Canal Infamy.

The most prodigious fraud and the most outrageous swindle ever perpetrated in the history of civilization. The description does not exaggerate: the terms are simply adequate and convey nothing but the truth.

It is proposed in this great State of ours to rob the taxpayers of an unknown sum. There is no setting any limit to it: but, so far as may now be clearly determined, it is not less than three hundred millions of dollars! The work has begun, the persons who are to execute the robbery are already assigned to their places; the men who are to divide the plunder are agreed as to their respective shares; and the entire colossal machine, lubricated and adjusted to a nicety by the High Priest of Graft himself, has already begun the rhythmical pulsation of its well-ordered function.

This stunendous robbery has the sanction of the Law. It proceeds under the full authority of the State itself, conveyed by the direct mandate of the sovereign people. It does not help those people who have licensed a pack of wolves to gnaw at their vitals-it does not help those people to reflect that they were cosened and cheated into their consent, that they gave it because their judgments were perverted by lying and chicane. They know that well enough now, but they are dulled to all sense of injury. They are become as people that are depraved and that have no longer any faculty to sense an injury, much less to strike a blow in self-defence or retaliation.

Yes, we are speaking of the people of the State of New York, and we beg of the people of the State of New York that they will give us their earnest attention. The passage of the Thousand-Ton Barge Canal amendment was procured by an unworthy and vicious Press. It is now known in its true character, and were it again to be submitted to the people, it would be overwhelmingly voted down. Even that same Press would not dare to support it. We do not imply that the Press had an ulterior motive, a levy on the swag, so to speak; but it espoused the canal on false and dishonest grounds, because to do so seemed to be popular and conducive to the sale of papers. One paper in this city, which always explains itself with a prodigious pretence of principle, espoused the canal on the ground that when it was completed it would be a useful vehicle of blackmail against the railroads, and that was the only approximately honest advocacy of the measure in this town.

Ought not the sober second thought of the people of this State to have a chance to assert itself? Ought not the greatest swindle of this or any other age to be scotched while there is yet time to do it?

The Thousand-Ton Barge Canal ought to be resubmitted to the People of the sovereign State of New York!

The Latest News From the Far East

According to the Tokio version of the circumstances under which the Russian destroyer Retshitelny was captured in Chefoo harbor, the Japanese acted under provocation received from the Russian commander. That is to say, an attempt will be made to represent the incident as indistinguishable in principle from the attack on the American privateer General Armstrong by a British squadron in the harbor of Fayal during the War of 1812. In that case NAPOLEON. as umpire, decided that the first breach of neutrality was committed by the Americans, and that a show of hostility by a belligerent in neutral waters gave its opponent the right to resort to arms. It is also disputable whether the Retshitelny, which had taken no part in the naval battle of Wednesday, Aug. 10, but had entered Chefoo harbor for the purpose of sending despatches to Gen. KUBOPATKIN, had not thereby committed a violation of Chinese neutrality. There is ground, therefore, for a proposal on Japan's part that China's claim for reparation shall be referred to The Hague tribunal; but it might be more prudent for the Tokio Government to waive a possible defence of the act committed by her naval officer. to return the captured vessel forthwith to Chefoo, and to make such amends as China may require. Now that Port Arthur is on the eve of falling, and that Russia's sea power in Far Eastern waters is almost annihilated, it is for Japan's interest to avoid giving any pretext

The victories of Admiral Togo and of apparently, a decisive effect on the situathe larger part of the Japanese naval KAMIMUS. to prevent the raids of the the two there is very much likeness vladivostok squadron, which had the in many respects. Newspaper political

for expansion of the theatre of war.

effect of stopping the supplies which previously had flowed to Japan from American and British ports. Since, however, of the three Vladivostek gruisers one was sunk on Sunday, while the other two were badly crippled, there is no longer any likelihood that Russia will be able to molest neutral commerce. especially as KAMIMURA's squadron may now be materially strengthened, inasmuch as Admiral Togo has hereafter almost nothing to fear from the damaged vessels which have crept back to

Port Arthur for refuge. To measure the magnitude of the sucoesses gained by the Japanese, we should recall the state of things which existed at the beginning of the war in February. Of the eighteen battleships and cruisers fit to take the sea which Russia then possessed in Far Eastern waters-at Port Arthur, Vladivostok and Chemulpo -no fewer than six have been lost; one, the Czarevitch, is at the German port of Tsingtau (Kiaochau), totally disabled; while seven have been so seriously injured that they have been obliged to take shelter at Port Arthur, where they are exposed to the plunging fire of the Japanese land batteries. Apparently the only thing to be done with these seven vessels, if the Russians desire to prevent them from falling into Japanese hands, is to blow them up forthwith.

What is there left of Russia's sea power in the Far East? There remains the protected cruiser Askold, which, in the battle of Aug. 10, is said to have been shot eighty times below the water line, and which is now in dock at Wusung; the armored cruisers Gromovoi and Rossia, which were badly hurt by KAMIMURA in the battle of Aug. 14, and which are now in flight to Vladivostok; and the relatively small protected cruiser Novik (3,200 tons), which is supposed to be trying to make her way around the eastern coast of Japan to Vladivostok. Such is the pitiful remnant of an armament which seven months ago was, on paper, much superior to Japan's, and upon which Russia reckoned with confidence to give her ascendency at sea.

In view of the pending extinction of the Port Arthur fleet, and of the defeat and weakening of the Vladivostok squadron, we may assume that the despatch of Russia's Baltic fleet to the Pacific will be definitely renounced. To what naval station could it repair? The Japanese han will soon be floating over Port Arthur, and Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral KAMIMURA between them could find it easy to close the two entrances to Vladivostok, which harbor, moreover, will presently be blocked with ice. The war, in a word, is over, so far as naval operations are concerned.

The Political Education of the American People.

In the middle of August, 1990, in the campaign of McKINLEY against BEYAN, the apparent political condition was very much as it is now.

That is, vigorous canvassing had not ret begun, though, it is true, BEYAN had begun to hustle about to some exent. Much was said about "apathy" among the opponents of BRYAN. The anti-imperialists" were making a good deal of noise in their little corner, but obody hereabouts was giving any heed to them outside of their own blustering ranks, except the Evening Post of this town, which newspaper was slyly trying to help along the Bryanite campaign,

Four years ago at this time in August some anxiety regarding the Vermont and Maine elections of the next month was expressed, and the expression of opinions as to their outcome was very much the same as it is now. "Apathy" was dreaded. The Republicans of the Pine Tree State and the Green Mountain State seemed to lack vim and great fears were felt that their listlessness would lead to a reduction in the Republican majority which would cast a damper on the campaign for gold. Actually, large September majorities showed that there was no "apathy."

While doubts oppressed the minds of many of the politicians on the Republican side and on the Democratic side there was much boasting of confidence, it is notable that the betting in Wall Street expressed no doubt of the election of McKinley, in whose favor great odds were given, as they are now in favor of ROOSEVELT.

When November came, after a campaign which had been pronounced dangerously "apathetic" during its progress, the greatest number of votes in American political history were polled. Even the tremendous poll of 1896 was exceeded, as this table of the total number of votes cast at Presidential elections since 1876

will show:			
1876	8,412,788	1802	12,059,35
1890	9,209,406	1898	18,023,87
1884	10,044,985	1900	18,961,50
1888	11 280 AGG		

It will be seen that the greatest ratio of increase was between 1892 and 1896 and the volume of the poll in the latter year was so great, the largest proportionally in the history of Presidential elections, that in 1900 its increase was small.

It is notable, too, that the greatest ratio of increase was in 1888, when the tariff was the issue, and in 1896, when the currency question dominated absolutely In 1888 the increase, which before had been less than 10 per cent., rose to more than 18 per cent, and in 1896 to over 15

per cent. The truth is that the larger the population grows the less "apathy" there is at a Presidential election. Considering the great number of newly naturalized citizens who will vote in November. it is not improbable that the total pol will exceed that of 1900 by more than a million and bring it up well toward fifteen millions.

In 1900 it was found at the election that the assumed "apath;" during the canvass had indicated simply that the people had ranged themselves on the two sides Vice-Admiral KAMMURA have exercised, from the beginning and that they were not open to conversion by spellbinders. tion. The necessity of detaining much | Having made up their minds, they kept stiller than usual. That campaign was force off Port Arthur had rendered it notable for the absence of violence, as practically impossible for Vice-Admiral is also the present campaign. Between

discussion was unusually reasonable in addition, the criminal classes of their and sensible then, as it is now. Humbug and hocus pocus did not work then and they will not work now. The American people went through a process of education in 1896 which both increased their political knowledge and developed their good sense, and they are still profiting by the lesson.

Addicks of Delaware.

ADDICES is reported as saying that for him it is either the United States Senate or death. What is the matter with ADDICKS?

Why is he not content with the full and overflowing measure of public contempt that is now his? What more can he hope to achieve? There are men of tenfold Appices's wealth, men, too of mighty uncommon intellectual resource, and they have failed to elicit a tithe of the derision and obloquy which ADDICES

What is it then that ADDICKS hopes to gain by attaining to the Senate? It cannot be vindication, since vindication should be as indifferent to him as it would be to SaTan-and as impossible! Is it to ameliorate his social condition? That is hardly possible; and yet it is true that the ill fated dwellers in Molokai yearn bitterly and unceasingly for the adjoining

What does ADDICKS want? What hallucination touching the Senate possesse Why, even STONE of Missouri would secrete a chill when ADDICKS came his way!

The most serious aspect in the matter of JOHN EDWARD ADDICKS is that the State of Delaware is content to perpetuate its shame.

Italians and Police.

It was high time that some one should call attention emphatically to an existing and growing defect in our police arrangements, as Magistrate TIGHE of Brooklyn has done. "The Italians in this country are getting beyond the control of our native policemen," he is reported to have said, and that condition is dangerous and intolerable Into the value of the suggestions attributed to Magistrate Trong for the removal of the evil we shall not enter. but will endeavor to show what the standing problem is.

According to the census of 1900 there vere over 150,000 Italians in New York city, exclusive of their children born in this country. Since the census was taken over 700,000 Italian immigrants have come to the United States, most of whom have been landed in the port of New York. While many have merely passed through the city, many more have stayed for a shorter or longer time, so that an estimate of 300,000 to 400,000 as the actual Italian population of New York and the immediately contiguous territory is probably moderate.

These people are in the main agri cultural laborers, though there are plenty of skilled workmen and factory operatives among them. They constitute, perhaps, the finest raw material for American citizens that has been imported in quantity for a hundred years back. They are hardy, industrious, persevering, extremely faugal and thrifty, and are possessed of quick intelligence and great skill. When they shall be turned from shovelling dirt they will make even the rocky pastures of New England bloom. They mind their own business, too. But with them have come, as in all immigrations, two undesirable classes: those of higher social station in their former home, who are unaccustomed to manual labor. and cannot forget their caste superiority-clerks, Government employees, professional men, the "educated proletariat "-who become objects of charity as soon as their resources are exhausted and, secondly and inevitably, the scum of the great cities, particularly of seaports like Naples or Palermo, criminals and their hangers-on.

They have come to stay. They are real settlers now. A great number of small industries in the city and throughout the country are almost exclusively in the hands of Italians. They have risen, for one instance that every one can see, from the fruit stand to the fruit store, and the amount of real estate now owned by the Italians in New York is surprising. Yet they have been and are practically without police protection of any kind. To be sure, when an Italian comes into conflict with some one not of his race, or when an unusually sensational murder is committed, or when a policeman stumbles upon offenders in the act, the police bestire itself. But if the trouble is among Italians themselves, even though it be homicide, the police is inclined to give up investigation as a hopeless job and not to interfere.

For this, no doubt, the Italians themselves are largely to blame. To the barrier created by the difference of language is added the strong objection to have anything to do with the police or with the courts. They have reason enough for such a prejudice in the hopeless corruption of all officials in southern Italy, from which most of the immigrants come, dating back to time immemorial and but little improved since Italy became united. They prefer to settle their disputes themselves without appeal to the courts, and in this practice, even when knives are used, they are generally as little disturbed by the authorities in this country as in the land they have left. Add to this the palpable evidence of the manner in which many innocent witnesses of their race are treated when drawn into a case-rough hustling, contemptuous epithets and imprisonment, often for an indefinite period. They prefer to suffer, or to wait for a chance to get even, rather than to risk such inexplicable treatment.

They have felt obliged to put up patiently with the extortions of the middlewho secure them employment, with the dishonesty of employers who leave them unpaid after their work is done, with the frauds of "bankers" who decamp with their savings and with the many swindles to which the newcomer is exposed. For some time past they seem to have had let loose on them, own country, acting with little inter-POINT OF VIEW.

It is preposterous that the matter should be left to the Italians to deal with or let alone. In time, of course they will learn to appeal to American courts and American law like all other good citizens. But meanwhile and for good many years to come there will be an Italian problem for the police to manage, just as there is an Italian problem for the Tenement House Commission and the School Board; just as here is a Slav problem and an East Side Jew problem. It cannot be let alone.

An increase in the number of Italian policemen may possibly alleviate the matter. What seems to be needed, however, is some special department of the police that shall become familiar with the ways and ideas of the Italians in America, that shall become conversant with the forms crime takes among them, and shall make it as easy a task to lay hands on an Italian professional criminal as upon an American. Above all, it should do its work with such tact as to give confidence to Italians that in appealing to/it they would be sure of protection and might have some hope for

Mr. Taggart and Mr. Gorman.

To some doubtless ill informed or snobbish souls the Hon. TOM TAGGART appears of less political weight and force, of a smaller estate of gray matter. less gifted to look before and after than some of his predecessors in the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee.

It is too early to make such comparisons. The event may vindicate Mr. TAGGART. His smile, sweeter than summer, may veil a subtle and far seeing mind. His hand, gladder than young love, may be firm and dexterous at the helm of things.

In one respect, at least, he is the peer of Mr. GORMAN, an illustrious fore-

We owe due recognition and celebration of this fact to the Hon. JOHN T. BRUSH, himself a president. Mr. BRUSH communicates this important disclosure and prediction to the Journal:

"If 'Ton' doesn't strike him [ROOSEVELT] out on three pitched balls, you may put me down for a bad prophet. 'Tost' and I are old cronies Away back in the old days in Indianapolis we used to play the game together, first baseball, then politics. And your national chairman is a pretty andy person at both. That was before I had anything to do with the national game-baseball mean-and 'Tom' has developed some since then. As captain of the Democratic team you can put it down as a certainty that he will land the pennant."

Mr. GORMAN was a pitcher, we believe at Washington in his younger days, and has retained a friendly interest in the game and the players. Mr. GORMAN graduated into statesmanship and mangement. Mr. TAGGART is following

his footsteps. We are confident that Mr. TAGGART'S esemblance to Mr. GORMAN will become more evident when the campaign begins to move. Mr. GORMAN has a smile, too, a winning smile sometimes a losing smile.

The danger to which such an expedition that of the British to Lhasa is always liable seems already to have presented itself. The Tibetans have begun to with-hold supplies and the British have been for railroads and tunnels to cultivating | obliged to use force in order to collect them. entative, respecting the home rule which China accorded the Tibetans, watches the proceedings with indifference and apparent readiness to ratify any kind of agreement whenever it may be arrived at. time presses, and in another month or six weeks the winter will be setting in and the mountain passes over which the British must return to India will be all but impassable for troops, with their conveys

If it becomes necessary to remain at Lhasa for the winter the situation of the small British force will be perilous in the extreme should supplies continue to withheld by the natives.

What tidings of the progress of Democratic harmony in the great Democratic State of the Lone Star?

That the party is harmonious, taken as a whole, there can be no doubt. But when leading Democrats at a Democratic State convention call the nominee of the party 'a lockjawed Judge' no man can my that the waters beneath the surface are perfectly calm. Then, again, Mr. BRYAN's continual statement that the Democratic platform is only partially satisfactory is not saying anything highly laudatory of the Democratic organization at pre-ent. To say that a man, though he steals chicken is a much better man than another because the lat er steals cattle or is a burglar, is not saying muc for the first man. And Mr. BEYAN'S cor PARKER and the Democratic platform much in line with the illustration given."

This harmony picture is worth repro ducing. It is drawn by the impartial and trustworthy hand of the Galreston News.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Among the changes how on the carpet is the abo-lition of the boatswain. So far as one can gather the idea is to make all boatswains of less than afteen years seniority qualify as gunners, and let this cast gradually die out as the of the contraction. ank gradually die out, as that of the old navigating

one of the oldest warrant ranks in the favy.

The "Battuen," as the beatswain was originally called, was in the earlier days a much more important individual than he is to-day—in fact he seems to have ranked almost as high as the saling master of the ship. Ropes and sails and maste and yards were always his specialty, and the disappearance of these from the fiest seems likely to be followed by his own. Not that there is any lack of work for him to do. Even in the modern irenelad the beat-swain has important duties to perform, but the authorities seem to think that the duties may just as well be discharged by the gunners, who are now on well be discharged by the gunners, who are now or the top line in everything, so much importance is there attached to the branch for which they spe-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Would not the Hon. Chemp Clark, who notified Judge Parker o his nomination, be just the man for Secretary o War? He seems to be equipped for the job, as hyesterday threatened to cut a man's threat NEW YORK, Aug. 14. Seftly, New! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: The Crar has now good reason for haughtily refusing to continue the war. The Japa might walle the baby.

JAMES K. BRESTOL

Nemination for War Secretary

Women's Gafe. From the Tutter. . Ladies, wear no hat or bonnet. Dress reform is down upon it. And a sound hygiene refuses. To admit the need of blouses. Your activity it hurts To impede your walk with skirts And if health has any fagoe it's Wear not any one of these:

NEW YORK, AUE. 18.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 14.-There is a question in connection with the St. Louis fair which has not yet been touched in this corre-spordence, and which is perhaps of really greater importance than any to which reference has been made. The intention and effort of the letters thus far has been economic standpoints. Conclusions have been summarized in the comment that viewed broadly, the exposition is an expensive system of entertainment, and a very costly system of instruction," while value as a "trade maker" is vague, indefinite and impossible of accurate determination.

Colossal as is the St. Louis fair, with its acres of displayed products, merchandise and machinery, its scope is nevertheless comparatively limited. Only a relatively small number of the world's producers are among the exhibitors, and only a rela tively small number of the world's people will see the exhibits. Were the place to be stripped of all displays which can be seen by a large majority of the American people without going to St. Louis, it would not take many hours to see all that was left. The aggregation is, of course, impressive in itself. Nor is it to be forgotten that many Americans have here an opportunity to see foreign made wares which many of them are unfamiliar. Against that there stands the fact that most of

us have neither need nor use for those wares and that they are little else than mere objects of curiosity. As for the foreigners who see our wares and products, while some hundreds or even some thousands of them may come, the total number of foreign visitors is really in significant, and it is probable that a notable percentage of them visit the fair only for the sake of the opportunity to borrow ideas which can be used in their own shops and factories. Foreign exhibitors are here for strictly commercial reasons. hope to make business for themselves to catch American dollars, to obtain a foothold or to strengthen a present foothold in the largest market in the world Naturally they are alert to study American tastes and requirements, and the present

domestic supply of those requirements. Japan and Germany, both noted for their imitation of the readily marketable wares of other nations, are the most elaborately and extensively represented foreign ex-hibitors. Doubtless the agents of the Japancee and German concerns here represented will carry away from our exhibits and from those of other countries many an idea, pattern and device which will soon appear from German or Japanese work-

While all this could be done and is being done continually in the general market, the centralized collection and the interest displayed by visitors in particular goods or special lines furnish an opportunity for study and analysis which is not possible in the general market. So far as our in-terest in foreign trade is concerned, it is most probable that at such displays as the St. Louis exposition we give far more than we get. Although it may be admitted that we can afford to give in that way, there stands always the presumption that a so called international exposition includes a distinct purpose to increase our exports of wares and merchandise rather than to increase our imports or to furnish ideas to foreign competitors; in other words. the proprietors are supposed to be the chief beneficiaries. In this case, from the international point of view, it is doubtful

Let there be conceded all that can properly be claimed for the fair in the way of entertainment and general information for our people, there still stands and still must stand the fact that, primarily and funda mentally, such institutions are not based on any centimental considerations, but are carried on for the purpose of stimulating tain British interests have under considera tion a project for an English international exposition. Many replies are coming from those to whom the plan has been submitted. Through hearly all, the favorable and the unfavorable, there runs the dominant idea of commercial advantage or disadvantage. Little or nothing is said of what such a dis play would do in the way of entertainment or popular education. Business, trade, commerce is the keynote in all. Director Stevens has declared that the keynote at St. Louis is "education." Had the agents and commissioners of the fair presented their case to possible exhibitors, and foreign, with the educational feature as the sole or leading purpose of the institu-tion, there would have been no need for so many large buildings at Forest Park. Business was the argument used, and possible business was the inducement

which brought the exhibits. From the replies received by the promotors of the plan for a British exposition. the following is selected for its pertinence and its practical business view of the matter:

We are inclined to think that in the past exaggerated estimates were formed of the commercial importance of large exhibitions, such as the one it suggested to hold in London; and, taking into consideration the immense amount of labor expense connected therewith, no adequate ial return was received by exhibitors.

mercial return was received by exhibitors.

Further, we think that to day the attractions of such an exhibition depend almost entirely upor the amusement and spectacular displays, altogether apart from business. Consequently, if the people are drawn to the exhibition, it is to play and not to work.

Again, we think it is more and more difficult.

even with the amusement side so largely devel oped to get the people to go to the exhibition in such numbers as anticipated, and so we are inclined to think that the same amount of energy and capi-tal expended in other ways would be very much more profitable to the commercial interests of this

In the closing paragraph of this letter there is expressed the point referred to at the beginning of this communication. Granting all that the fair has done and all that it may yet do, there remains a question whether "the same amount of energy" and the dozens of millions of dollars expended by the management, by the exhibtors and by the visitors, could not have been "expended in other ways which would have been very much more profitable to the commercial interests of the country."

The people of the United States can afford to spend all that has been spent on the fair. Those who like to do that sort of thing may go even further and say that we can afford to spend twice, thrice or ten times all that has been spent, and run no danger of national poverty. That is true. So we might buy all the diamonds in the world and bray them in a mortar. But the mere fact of baving money is no justification for an unwise or extravagant use of it. These letters have expressed conviction that in the total of general entertainment general educational uplift, and trade bene-fit the expenditure at St. Louis has been worth while, and there is no purpose here to modify that opinion.

But the posibility of a much more pro fitable return for the amount expended presents an issue that cannot be evaded ignored. The fundamental idea of all such fairs is trade and commerce. Entertainment and general informa-tion are incidental to the main pur-pose. Primarily, the fair was intended

THE FAIR PROM A PRACTICAL to stimulate and increase trade with other countries. It may be urged that the pri-mary idea was to been the city of St. Louis and to bring trade to its merchants. That may or may not have been the aim of the local management. It certainly was not the purpose of the Federal Government in making a \$5,000,000 gift and a somewha dubious \$4,600,000 loan. Nor was it the idea and object of the exhibitors. It was not the idea of the States and Territories which have made a \$6,000,000 appropriation. The Philippines did not spend their \$1,000,000 for that purpose. The foreign Governput out their pounds and marks and france and yeas and pesos and rupees to enrich

a city or the people thereof. The idea of all these has been business, national busi-ness and international business. Our domestic business stands in no need of such stimulus as may come from the St. Louis fair. Our merchants and manufacturers know what the domestic market needs and wants. Their agents visit every city, town and hamlet with their trunks filled with samples. The mails are loaded with illustrated circulars and price lists. Newspapers and magazines print advertisements by the square mile. Those who wish to buy can learn where to buy without the aid of fairs in St. Louis, Buffalo or Chicago. The economic value of such fairs in our domestic trade under such con-

ditions as now exist is somewhat doubtful. What the country wants and needs is a larger foreign market, not a market in which to buy, but a market in which to sell. Importing houses already scour the earth for that which we want or need, from copal, vanilla beans and hemp to rubies, oriental rugs and carved ivory. The need of the country to-day is a knowledge of foreign markets for our surplus manufactured products, our cotton cloth and electrical supplies, our agricultural machinery and our boots and shoes, our machine tools, builders' hardware and scientific apparatus. We need to know where the markets are, what they want

and how best to reach them. The United States Government appro priates outright \$5,000,000 for the fair It halts and haggles over appropriations which would cover the world with com-mercial agents, in connection with our consulates, whose special business should be to acquire and report just that which our merchants and manufacturers need to know regarding possible outlets for their goods. For the amount of the Government appropriation alone, 100 com agents could be scattered over the world and maintained for ten years. Or, better still, fifty men of higher class could be so scattered and maintained. The amount appropriated by States and Territories would double the number.

From which source, from an army of such agents or from a St. Louis fair, would the country derive the greatest commer-cial and industrial benefit? Upon this basis there is raised the question not of the sentimental value of the fair, but of the practical wisdom of the expenditure required for its support, in comparison with thouse of the money in the direction here indicated. Have we chosen the wiscet and most profitable way of spending our

Is an Imaginative Liar Undesirable as a Bue ness Fartner?
To run Entron or Tun Sun—Sir: I am in den

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-USY. I am in sever regarding the character of an acquaintance of mine, and as it is a mather of considerable business importance to me, I write to you for light. This man to whom I roler is well to do, thor-oughly established in a profitable business, moved in good society, is handsome, agreeable in manner, comes of good stook, lives as becomes a gentleman. comes of good stock. If yet as becomes a gentleman is honest in money matters, pays his bills promptly and has no bad habits—with one exception.

In all my somewhat varied experience with men I never know one who lied with the Stunger of this man. So far as I know his lies are never of a sert to injure any one but himself. Apparently he cannot chat ten minutes with any person, male or female, without plunging into a streak of remande If he has been away from home he tells take of ban evidence of fiction. He has remark which are simply beyond credulty, and always has a story of anakes, lightning, cyclones, or same-thing else which makes one's heart sink to think that a man so capable and attractive in all other

espects should be so weak on verseity.

What I desire to know is, whether or not a me who places so low an estimate on the intelligence of his male and female friends as to pour out such a constant food of lies is fit to the to—whether on no hits character can be trusted. I admit that he has lowered himself immeasurably is my respect by his untruthfulness, and yet his builtness and social relations are such that they might be of great value to me. To be frank, he has proposed a business partnership to me, which I should accept without particle of uneasiness were it hat for the repre-hensible habit I have mentioned.

ls such a disregard for the truth, such habitual lying, always for vaingiory, a weakness that should cause me to shua business association with this LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.

Bolts and the Jug.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUM—Sit: I wish to con-firm Mr. Bandrum's statement affirming the ex-istence of Mr. S. R. Boits as an actual authentic being and poet. Mr. Boits is well and favorably known among a coterie of literary gentlemen, at times wont to term themselves a club, of which I have the honor of being a member. At the monthly gathering Mr. Boltz can be reckoned upon to de light his auditors with several cantos of an enor ous epic he is now engaged upon. being gradually transformed into a Belts admira

I must, however, correct the declaration of my fellow worshipper at Mr. Bolts's shrine with re-gard to the origin of the balled beginning, "There's not much left in the jug. Bill;

Only a drop or two."

The author of this piece is not Mr. Boils, but a fellow member of the club, Mr. Lawrence Kraft of this city. Mr. Bantrum, no doubt, has beard the ballad referred to as a product of the Boitz Admiration Society and has been misled into believing that Mr. Boitz is the only poet in the organization.

THEODORE WORCESTER STOUTENBURGE. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Boltz Certified by Boltz. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I hope there is check enough in the world—to run into a respec-table man, father of a family, and then say these is no such man or ask him to produce his papers and "authenticate" himself: My wife says that I am "authentic." My three children would say so it they knew what the word means. The tax department, water department, milkman, groceryman, &c., know me all right. S. R. Bolts pays his bills, is afraid of nobody and can knock the stuffing out of the man, who says that he (Bolts) ever tried to STEPHEN RENGELLARS

Ballade of Doctor Parker. Old Esopus is puzzled sore. Ne'er, methinks, was it troubled so. Down at the station, up at the store, E'en on the wharf by the Hudson's flow, Argue Esopians, con and pro, Heediess of time and the old town clock. This is the thing they would like to know: If it's a fall from Judge to "Doc." The trains approach on the curved West Shore.

And the flagman waves when the whistles And the heginan ways when he whisties Waves, then furls, and begins once more His chat with the switchman whether or no An LL. D. is, at titles go, As great as Judge in Distinction's stock.

Like all the rest they would like to know if it's a fall from Judge to "Dos."

On the grocery porch, at the feed man's door.
In the blacksmith's shop with its grime and glow,
By the stable sheds, there are groups, a score.
Of excited men, which would seem to show
That election day had come. But no!
It is not the ballot that hids them flock
Into town to-day. They would like to know
If it's a fall from Judge to "Doc."

Judge, you tell. Just glonce at the row
Of neighbors who stand at your door and it
Banish their doubts, who would like to know
If it's a fall from Judge to "Doo."
Aberson E. Fenur

THE SUMMER SNEEZE.

What Happens When a Particle of Rag-weed Invades the Offactory Region. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The philosophy of sneesing should be thoroughly understood by hay fever victims. It is a well snown fact that-a sneeze always indicates that there is something wroug. It does not occur in health unless some foreign substance irritates the membranes of the nasal passages, upon which the nervous filaments are distributed. In hay fever these are unduly excitable, hence the repeated eneezings which then occur. The nose receives three

excitable, hence the repeated energings which then occur. The nose receives three sets of nerves: the nerves of smell, those of feeling, and those of motion. The former communicate to the brain the odoreus properties of substances with which they come in contact, in a diffused of concentrated state; the second communicate the impressions of touch: the third move the muscles of the nose, but their power is very limited.

When a sneeze occurs, all these faculties are excited in a high degree. The most minute particle of flowering rayweed excites the olfactory nerves, which despatch to the brain this intelligence: "Ragweed has attacked the nostrils!"

The brain inetantly sends a mandate through the motor nerves to the muscles, saying, "Cast it out;" and the result is unmistabable. So offensive is the enemy besigning the nostril held to be, that the nose is not left to its own defence. It were too feeble to accomplish this. An allied army of muscles join in the besoue; nearly one-half of the body is roused against the intruder; from the muscles of the lips to those of the abdomen, all unite in the effort for the expulsion of the meroscopically minute particle of the weed.

Let us consider what occurs in this instantance of the palate drops down to form a barrier to the escape of air through the mouth; and now all the muscles which have relaxed for the purpose contract simultaneously and force the compressed air from the lungs in a torrent out through the nasal passages, with the benevolent determination to sweep away the particle of ragweed which has been causing irritation therein.

Such, then, is the complicated action of a sneeze; and if the first effort does not succeed, then follows a second, a third, and a fourth; and not until victory is achieved does the army of defenders dissolve its compact and settle down into the enjoyment of peace and replacing it down side up the whole process.

guietude.

By removing the nose from the face and replacing it down side up the whole process By leaving it off hay fever may be avoided.
This advice is not to be sneezed at.
Walter Beverley Crans.
New York, Aug. 15.

Dental of a Scandalous and Cruel Story. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a morning paper to-day appeared a slanderous story of elopement and murder of which Mrs. Ballington Booth was the principal. The "Little Mother" requires no defence from me or any one; but that any one should fabricate such an atrocious falsehood about such a pure and noble woman is beyond com-

Mrs. Booth left London, England, for Switzeriand on Aug. 2, and is now there with her husband and children. She will return home next month, leaving Liverpool, England, on

Aug. 31, by the Majestic.
ALEXANDER SEELLY,
Captain Volunteers of America and Secre-tary Volunteer Prison League. NEW YORE, Aug. 18.

The Confederate Who Never Surrendered. Prom the Sesannah News.

Major James W. Cooper, "the Confederate who never surrendered," is in the city and has applied for membership in Lafayette McLawa Camp, U.

Major Cooper is the famous fighter who forced the armistice in Arkaness and haughilly refused to notice all orders to surrender. The armistice was declared nearly three months after Gen. Loe's

surrender.

When the order was sent into the mountains of Arkanase by Major Moore, a Federal officer, demanding the surrender of Major Cooper, he sent back the famous letter, "I shall not surrender until so ordered by my commander." At the time he sent the note Major Cooper and his mest innew that Gen. Lee had surrendered and that the Confederates

had left the field.

Since the war he has led a varied life. At first he engaged in his chosen profession, that of an architect and builder. When the war with Spain was being waged in Cuba. Major Cooper ran the blocksade and splitted in the Cuban Army. He was given, a commission at once by the Cuban commanders who water not about to recognize his value. and left the field. manders, who were not alow to recognize his value.

Bettreing to this country immediately after peace had been declared with Spain, the grizzled old fighter zoon made another venture in the line of war. At the time the European ailles were threatening Venezuela, Major Cooper received a Colonel's commission in Castro's army, ran the blockade of the ailles and began an active cam-

bewever, peace was again declared

Louis XIV.'s Gorgeous Buttons From TW-Bits.

Four thousand pounds for a drop-shaped pearl searfpin, £3,000 for a pearl stud, £300 for a coat fastener formed of a white boulon pearl with gold bar, £170 for seven buttons on suite, and £155 for a pair of brilliant sleeve links—these are a few of the prices realized at the recent sale of a noble the prices realized at the roccus said of a noble marquis's jewdiry; and they come as a revelation to the average man who has to work twenty years for the price of a scarfpin.

But, after all, everything is comparative, and the average forms.

marquis's gema, rery and costly though they are, would have been quite eclipsed by Louis XIV.'s personal jewelry. The "Grand Monarque" had many crases, but for buttons he had a positive masia. In a single year, 1865, he squandered \$120,000 on them, and some of his purchases are well worth glascing at. On Aug. 1, 1865, he bought two diamond buttons for \$7,900 francs and 75 diamond buttons for \$88,708 francs. The 204 "housensières" used, 162 contained five dia-monds each, while the remainder were single dia-monds. In all, the "Grand Monarque" is isaid so mends. In all, the "Grand Monarque" is isaid to have spent a round million pounds sterling on

President Polk in Boston. From the Louisville Herald. Charles J. Bateman, a descendant of President Polit, asked to tell of some anecdote concerning his distinguished ancester, told the following

story:
"It is said that when President Polk visited Box-ten he was impressively received at Fanculi Hall Market. The clerk walked in front of him down market. The caerk walked in front of him down the length of the market, announcing in loud tones:

"Make way, gentlemen, for the President of the United States! Fellow citisens, make room!"

"The Chief Executive had stepped into one of the stalls to look as some game, when Mr. Rhodes, the secretary turned any market with the secretary.

exclaimed:
"My gracious, where has that darned idlet got to!"

Texas Editor Explains

From the Albany News.

Our wife's people have been with us for the past two weeks (they are gone now); we are minus a printer and our devil has graduated and gone a-fish-ing, hence the Albany News may remind you of a patent medicine bulletin this week, but it won't always be so. We have secured a good printer, and next week the News will greet you with her usual garb of smiles and hearty handshakes. We do love to walk out in the early morn and gather up the sunshine and laughter and extract the music from the bird songs, and tie them into lovely bou-quets, saturate them with the perfume of gladness and toss them at the people as they rush by in their mad race after their coveted goal, the god of wealth and fame.

They Protected the Judge.

From the Detroit Free Press.

After the jury in a Texas case had listened to the After the jury in a Teas case and listened to the charge of the Court and gone to their room to deliberate upon the verdict, one of the twelve men went right to the point by saying: "That that Pike Middrow erser to be convicted on gen'ral principles. He's bad as they make 'em."

As the hum of approval went around a wear-ned little jurar said: "I heerd that Fike guy' it out hat he'd go gunning' fur us if we sent him up. ies' soon's he got out, an' fur the Jedge, too. "We must persect the Jedge," they agreed, and the verdict was "Not guilty."

Electic Phrase. He--I am not a rich man, darling. She--Well, George, I shall be satisfied if you sup-port me in Jeffersonian simplicity.

The Straw Vote. Canvasser-Who is Mr. Henpeck going to support Mrs. Henpeck-Mei

Mrier Mistors.